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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A Manila dispatch states that there is no foundation for the rumor of trouble between the Philippine insurgents and the American authorities. —— The sickness among the American Forms in Parts Plan increased. the American troops in Porto yellow fever is reported at San Juan; the Surgeon-General has recommended that the sick
troops be sent North as rapidly as possible.

The inhabitants of Jamaica are preparing a plebiscite to the British Parliament reing a plebiscite to the British Parliament requesting permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. — Ceci Rhodes and Mr. Oates were elected in Little Namagua Land. South Africa, over the Afrikander Bund, the followers of President Krüger. — A London newspaper states that the condition of the Prince of Wales's injured knew is such that His Highness will not be able to walk ungided for several weeks.

walk unsided for several weeks.

DOMESTIC.—Ambassador Hay sent a mesage to the State Department saying that England has given orders to allow Admired Dewey's ships to be docked at Hong Kong. — The Cabinet met and discussed plans of work of the Cuban and Porto Rican military commissions. — The War Department received a dispatch from General Merritt, giving a list of the casualties. — Bids were opened at the Navy Department for racenty-eight torpedo boats and destroyers. — The President will appoint the Peace Commissioners on Friday or Saturday. — A message from the Pope on the parochial-school question was received by the convention of German Catholic societies in Milwaukee. — Rear-Admiral Schley was reported to be improved, but he will not be able to go to Washington before the end of the week. — The American Bankers' Association met for the twenty-fourth annual session in Denver, and an address was made by President Hendrix. — The transport Olivette arrived in Boston, and the sick men aboard were removed of the veet the centre of the president. — Elect men were killed. eston, and the sick men aboard were removed to city hospitals. — Eight men were killed while at work in a tunnel near Pittsburg by the falling of a wall. — Makom D. Whitman, a Harvard man, won the National lawn tennis

CITY.—The wife of a railroad conductor in Tremont asphyxiated herself and her two chli-dren after unwittingly securing her husband's dismissal while trying to reform his drunken The Sons of the American Revo lution and the Founders and Patriots of America both appropriated sums of money to pur-chase delicacies for wounded soldiers and salt-ors. — Further arguments in the bond bid litigation were heard by Justice Cohen, of the Court, who took the papers a There was a visible crease in the number of visitors to the warships at anchor off Tempkinsville. — The Board of Aldermen defeated Alderman Muh's resoluof Aldermen defeated Alderman Mun's resource tion prohibiting the use of profane language in public places. — The Hon. Charles Russell, who will be the personal representative of Sir Thomas J. Lipton in making the arrangements regarding the challenges for the America's Cup, arrived in the city from Quebec.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and hot, followed by thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 17; average, 84%.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune for outof-town readers, \$1 a month. Changes of address give no trouble.

COLONIAL METHODS.

The future colonial policy of the United States, it is quite probable, may be largely shaped by the suggestions of the President. Every step thus far indicates that his mind tends toward a system of Territorial government unlike that which has existed in the contiguous but sparsely settled Territories of the There appears recognition that the commercial relations of these new possesslows may need to be quite different from those of the largely unoccupied Territories. His orders fixing tariff for them are presumably only tentative in his own mind, and yet may indicate a feeling that such possessions, until they become more homogeneous, and in commercial habitudes, governmental customs and spirit of the inhabitants more closely united with this country, will for a time need special trade regulations unlike those which exist between the United States and contiguous Territories like Arizona or New-Mexico. The direction that insurgents shall in all points be excluded from places occupied by American troops, and that all citizens who obey the laws shall have equal protection, also indicates something.

Military government being the only form that is at present possible, the inhabitants of every kind who are not willing to obey or support it are at liberty to withdraw. From those who are willing, and take the oath to support American authority, local officials may not improbably be selected. If it happens that in any quarter they are mainly not insurgents, but Spaniards, that will be less helpful for the insurgents, who have in some degree to work out their own salvation. A large share of the substantial people, planters and business men, have doubtless been neither active insurgents nor active Spaniards. more than they could help, but have tried to live peaceably under such government as they had, and doubtless many of these would try to live peaceably under American laws. Such persons may not be found bad material for some participation in the building of a future local government. It is likely that in local government, more or less adapted to the conditions in each colony, the quality of the inhabitants and their fitness for the enforcement of American

laws may first be tried. With military government still the supreme authority, and such forms of local administration as may be found best fitted to different localities, the colonies may not improbably have to pass considerable time before their fitness for any other government can be made clear. What may come after will doubtless depend much upon the number of Americans who may take permanent interest in either colony as residents or business men, and may show themselves capable of aiding a thoroughly honest, impartial and non-partisan administration of the laws. Presumably the filling of Civil Service offices in the different colonies may require more distinct separation from the conduct of the departments in various branches of the home service than many have expected. Within self-governing States, where the fidelity or good behavior of every appointee, from the lowest clerk or smallest postmaster up to the highest official, reflects directly upon the appointing power, and at the same time is unavoidably connected with the prospects of a party, there is at once a safeguard and a danger which will not be found in the local administration of colonial governments. The measures which the President may suggest for meeting that phase of the question, whether through selection by

military governors or other means, will be

with its new problem will depend upon them.

A TRIBUNE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

For the purpose of giving a large number of Republican voters in all parts of this State a chance to express their preferences concerning the nomination for Governor, and with the expectation that the response would afford an interesting indication of the tendency of Republican sentiment. The Tribune recently began in its Weekly Edition the publication of a blank ballot, and asked its readers in this State to fill it in by naming their first and second choice for Governor and signifying their judgment as to the chief issue of the campaign. So much interest has been taken in this informal canvass, of which we have published several successive tabulations in The Weekly Tribune, that It seems only fair to lay the results before our daily readers. It has been the farmers' busiest season, but the returns received thus far, each signed with the sender's name, aiready amount to a handsome total, and tend to confirm in a rather striking way other indications of the present trend of Republican feeling which have appeared since our canvass was begun. Doubtless the results of this canvass have been taken into close account by political leaders throughout the State in forming the estimates which are now current.

The total number of replies returned to this office down to yesterday afternoon on ballots cut out from copies of The Weekly Tribune and filled in by the senders is 2,843, with first sick and second choices distributed as follows:

e.	CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.	First choice.	Second choice.
-	Theodore Roosevelt	1,715	589
r	Frank S. Black	602	397
ir ile	Stewart L. Woodford	134	431
e	James A. Roberts	105	288
1-	Seth Low	53	104
	Charles T. Saxton	49	240
e	Benjamin F. Tracy		185
e	Scattering (about a score of names)	136	108
0	No choice	17	501
	725 F	0.049	9 949

Totals 2,843 2,8 It will be observed that Colonel Roosevelt has a long lead. He has had it from the start. and it is an interesting circumstance that the order of the first five candidates has never changed. Last week Colonel Roosevelt had a slightly larger percentage of gain, as compared with the next preceding tabulation, than Governor Black. During the last week the returns have shown a slightly larger percentage of gain for the latter than for the former, and the Governor's adherents may find satisfaction in claiming this as an indication that the Colonel's support is exuberant rather than numerically strong and steadfast. Further returns, which we expect to receive in large numbers, as the work of the readers of The Weekly Tribune in this State becomes less exacting and the date of the convention approaches, will throw light on this question. In the mean time we submit the result of the canvass to date as an informal but obviously earnest expression of the sentiment of nearly three thousand intelligent voters.

It should be added that expressions concerning the platform indicate a strong current in opposition to large additional expenditures on canal improvement, dissatisfaction with Machine government, a demand for retrenchment and increased fidelity in the management of the State's business, and hearty support of the gold standard.

NO JAMAICAN ANNEXATION.

Some of the people of Jamaica are reported to be organizing a movement for secession from the British Empire and annexation to the United States. They have doubtless been moved thereto chiefly by the depression of the sugar industry, upon which their prosperity chiefly depends, and the failure thus far of the British Government to do anything practical for their relief. Perhaps some further stimulus has been supplied by the spectacle of American annexation of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and the establishment of paramount American influence over Cuba. With this country taking pos ession of one or more islands in the West Indies close to Jamaica, and the conviction that annexation to this Republic would mean a restoration of prosperity, it is not surprising if Jamaicans begin to consider the propriety of making a change of allegiance.

That they will receive much encouragement from this country is, however, to be doubted. They will far more probably meet with the coldest kind of discouragement. The Island is a valuable one, and would make a fine addition to our domain. But we are by no means eager to take possession of a greater number of islands at once. Those which we have already taken will furnish us with an ample field for colonial effort for some time to come. In respect to Jamaica, we can well afford to wait. There is no possibility of its ever being transferred to any other Power. It will remain British forever, unless it becomes American. And we have no objection to its so remaining, for there is no nation in the world that we would rather have for a close neighbor than the British. Assuredly there will be no intriguing nor filibustering for the island. If Jamaleans want to come into this Union they must first apply to the Government at Westminster for permission to leave the British jority. His constituency is one in which Dutch Empire, and their overtures to us must come through the British Foreign Office. Some day that may occur. "All things are possible." But It will scarcely be in our time.

THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.

Ameng the sprais on the hooks of the Demo cratic sportsmen intent on catching the suffrage whale this fall this label is noticeable; 'Repeal of the Liquor Tax law." The bait may be alluring for a time, but we doubt if it will catch either whales or gudgeons. And the prediction may safely be made that the Democratic party, if intrusted with both executive and legislative power the coming year, will not have the courage to modify seriously any section of the Liquor Tax law.

That law, largely owing to the excellence of

its administration by Henry H. Lyman, the State Excise Commissioner, has commended itself to the people of this State. They will not permit its repeal. It so improves excise methods over those authorized by former laws relating to the liquor traffic, moreover, that there will be sturdy resistance even to any modifications of its requirements. Formerly the granting of a license to sell liquor was largely a matter of favor, and accordingly the excise boards became members of a political "hoss's" cabinet, and influenced thousands of votes. All that influence has been destroyed. The State Excise Department is not meddling with political affairs. The number of liquordealers has decreased. The amount of drunkcances is less, despite an increase of population. Statistics reveal these facts unmistakably. Violations of the excise laws are less common. Liquor-dealers who formerly only paid the United States tax and evaded the State license fee now pay the State tax, and thus there is an increased State revenue from this source.

We have said that the Democratic party will not repeal the Liquor Tax law, and we may give as an additional reason for this dogmatic statement that the law puts too much money into the treasuries of the cities and villages and into the State Treasury to permit of any sane mem- of the colony better than the Afrikander Bund, ber of the Legislature venturing the loss of his office by voting to discard the statute. The is reason to believe that this number will Democratic cities have profited so largely by steadily increase from year to year, until it awaited with much interest, because much of the adoption of the law that if regardful of the comprises the majority of the Dutchmen of

in any movement for its repeal. Witness the experience of Nefe-York. Under the old excise law for the year 1895-96 the net excise revenue of the city was \$1,056,013 10. Contrast that amount with the net excise revenue of the city for the year ending September 30, 1897, namely: \$5,302,275 20. Here is an added excise revent under the new State liquor law of \$4,336,262 10. Would the city, now that its authorities are so troubled about the debt limit, take action in the direction of throwing away this large sum of money? Unitedly, the cities and villages will receive this year from the law the sum of 88,115,116 05. Are they desirous of abandoning this money?

The State also is deeply interested in the maintenance of the new liquor law. Its finances would be seriously disarranged if the money which comes into its Treasury from the operation of the law should be lost. In the present fiscal year \$4,090,408 23 of its income will come from this source. This sum nearly pays for the support of the indigent insane of the State. Any abandonment of the indirect liquor tax would compel the Legislature to impos direct tax of \$4,000,000 to make good the loss. We do not believe the Democratic party will raise the State tax rate for any such purpose, It loves the liquor-dealer, and likewise his vote. and will do a great deal for him, but it will pot take the dangerous step of putting \$4,000,000 of taxes upon the backs of the taxpayers of the State for his sake. There would be political banishment in every line of such a repeal act, and the lenders of the Democratic party know it.

TRANSPORTATION PRINCIPLES.

It is a favorite argument of the local transportation companies that the facilities they offer are a benefit to the whole city, that they increase the value of property and the volume of business, and that therefore the city could well afford to give the companies all the franchises they want on streets and bridges. That argument has recently been used to prove that the city ought to pay for the building of another East River bridge for the exclusive use of the raliroad companies. The rush of new population to Brooklyn which enlarged transit facilities would provoke, and the consequent increase of ground values and rentals, and of course of assessments and taxes, would make the investment a profitable one to the municipality. The city should not complain of the cost of the bridge if its revenues are correspondingly increased, and the individual should not complain of higher taxes if the value of his property is correspondingly enhanced.

The statements of the benefits of transportation facilities and of the prospective benefits of a new bridge are indisputably correct. But the conclusion drawn is a hopeless non sequitur. It is a homely saying, but a true one, that every tub must stand upon its own bottom, and it is equally true that the responsibilities of each in dividual or corporation must be graded according to his or its privileges, and not according to the direct or indirect effects upon the fortunes of others. If a man purchases ground and builds a fine house on a poor or unimproved street, he increases the value of the neighboring property and benefits the owners thereof and the whole city. But is that any reason why his neighbors should pay for the building of his house, or the city should remit his taxes? We recken not. is there any more reason why the people should pay for the building of a bridge for railroad use, or the city should let the ratiroads use its bridges and streets free of charge.

If the people must pay for such works, how ever, justice requires that they should own them, administer them for their own benefit, and themselves inherit their increment of value. That was the principle-now unhappily abandoned-on which the present East River Bridge was built. The people paid for building it and then paid for using it, but the latter payment was made to themselves, for their own profit. Had that principle been maintained, the Bridge would in time have paid the cost of its own construction, and then either have turned a handsome revenue into the city treasury or have provided practically free transportation between the boroughs. And it is to be remembered, too, that not only do bridges and railroads stimulate the growth of population and benefit the city. but the growth of population and increase of business in turn benefit the railroad companies. The case is as broad as it is long. A new bridge might bring half a million more people to Brooklyn, which would be a great thing for Brooklyn. But that increase of population would give a proportionate number of new patrons to the railroad companies at five cents apiece each trip. which would be a great thing for the companies. One of these days, it is to be hoped, these fundamental principles will be recognized and accepted or enforced. Then we shall have what we never yet have had, a public transportation service based upon the sound methods and providing the adequate facilities that prevail in

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

other lines of business.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has personally triumphed in the Cape Colony elections. He has been returned to Parliament by an overwhelming ma influences are strong, and the most vigorous fight was made against him personally. Into that one district the best efforts of his enemies were centred, and there their money was spent most lavishly. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Rhodes's campaign suffered from lack of funds, either, but Mr. Rhodes himself generously gave the bulk of his attention to other constituencies and to the general campaign. That in such circumstances he has handsomely won will be a cause of unbounded gratification to his friends and to many all over the world who take a disinterested interest-to coin a paradoxical phrase-in the affairs of the colony. It is now to be seen whether, when all the returns are in, Mr. Rhodes will have a majority in Parliament. The chances seem to be that he will. It may be a narrow one, but it will probably suffice to put him back into the Prime Ministership.

The American view of the case should be, of course, an impartial one, so Ar as rival races or parties are concerned. As between the printer that the one party aims to keep the colony a part of the British Empire, and the other wants to separate it therefrom and make it. with the Transvaal and Orange River State, part of a Dutch federation. It does matter that the one aims to make and keep it a pure democracy, and the other to make it a close oligarchy like the Transvaal. It does matter that the one recognizes no distinction of race or creed, while the other would proscribe all not of a certain race and religious faith. It does matter that the one would seek to develop the resources and industries of the land, while the other would prevent, so far as possible, all progress. In brief. Americans are not to be blamed if they incline strongly in sympathy toward that side which most closely approximates to their own political and social system. It is pleasant to observe that to some extent

race lines have been broken. Many Boers age progressive men, who realize that Mr. Rhodes's party is likely to serve the material interests and thus are cordially supporting him. There

the future success of the Republic in dealing interests of their taxpayers they could not aid South Africa. In the United States the Dutch worth, and often for its enterprising and progressive spirit. In South Africa the same element has suffered disadvantages which have unquestionably differentiated it much from the type we are here so pleasantly familiar with, out those are now being removed, and the Afrikander is becoming less a Boer and more a Knickerbocker. In such a transformation he is to be wished good speed. It may be that the present election will expedite the process.

> We believe the records show that this is not an uncomfortable summer, but everybody knows that it is.

> It is a great satisfaction to learn that first reports exaggerated the disabilities from which Admiral Schley and Captain Evans are suffering. After the strain they have endured so long it was not hard to believe that their condition was somewhat serious, but it is characteristic of both of them to dislike being made objects of

The arrival of Mr. Charles Russell in this city is an agreeable incident both because of his own claims to a cordial greeting and because he omes as the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton to arrange the preliminaries of another race for the America's Cup. His attitude in this matter is not that of merely formal compliance with the wishes of his principal, for he heartily shares Sir Thomas's generous sentiments, believing that "a fairer and more sportsmanlike body of men never lived than American yachts-'men," and that the challenger is absolutely sure of fair play. We all reciprocate this feeling, and no difficulty in agreeing upon the terms of a competition for the famous trophy is to be anticipated with such a spirit prevailing.

There have been many promotions in the milltary service on account of deeds done in the late war, but not one undescrived.

The President thanks Dewey and Merritt, and Dewey and Merritt thank the President for thanking them. "So glad you're glad, you know!" Indeed it is a time for all sorts of mutual congratulations.

The Indiana Democrats have natled the wornout old free-silver plank into their platform, hoping that it may serve as a life-preserver when the fabric goes to pieces, as it is quite sure to do in the coming election. But it will answer no such use, as they will find out on trial, being an obsolete piece of timber, hopelessly worm-eaten and decayed after only a year or two of service. It is only fit for the political rubbish heap, and is finding its way thither with satisfactory rapidity.

Their new underground railroad, operated by electricity, is giving London people great satisfaction. At some time in the future New-York will imitate this and other excellent models, and wonder that it was foolish so long.

No doubt some people in Hawaii were sorry to ee their old flag come down and the Stars and Stripes run up. But so were lots of people in this country sorry, and-more than sorry, all the way from 1776 to 1783, to see the old flag of Great Britain displaced by the Stars and Stripes. It is not by such sentiments that national destinies are decided.

Spain objects to Senator Davis as a member of the Peace Commission, but has no good reason to do so, and none good or bad to imagine that her objections will have any weight in determining the personnel of our side of the Commission. The more she knows of the Senator the better she will like him. He is a sound and unflinching patriot, but by no means incapable of magnanimity toward a vanquished foe, and that is what Spain stands in particular need of in her present situation.

PERSONAL.

Colonel John L. Lay, who constructed the torpedo with which the destruction of the Albermarie was accomplished, after many other attempts had been made by different methods without success, recently gave an account of the building of the torpedo, which was the first of its kind ever used in naval warfare. He is a personal friend of Admiral Dewey, having been engaged at the torpedo statish Dewey, having been engaged at the torpedo station at Newport while Admiral Dewey was stationed there.

Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., who has just been returned to Parliament for the Launceton District of Cornwall, enjoys the distinction of being the only Senior Wrangler in the House of Commons. Leonard Courtney was Second Wrangler in 1855, and Sir John Gorst was Third Wrangler in 1857. Professor Jebb was Senior Classic in 1857. In the Upper House Lord Rayleigh was Senior Wrangler in 1865.

Eugene Boudin, who died at Deauville, on the Normandy coast, a short time ago, was a contemporary of the famous French school of "openlandscape painters of the middle of the cenair landscape painters of the middle of the cen-tury. He was a fisherman's son, and at first fol-lowed his father's trade, and then became a sta-tioner's assistant. His introduction to art came when he started in business as an artist's color-man. His first adviser was Troyon, who told him to give up business and stick to art. Boudin, how-ever, never made a fortune nor achieved popularity. The only official honor awarded him was the red ribbon of a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Two of Bismarck's most stubborn foes still linger on the stage. One of these, Count Bernhard Rechberg, was the Emperor of Austria's chief adviser from 1859 to 1864, and in that capacity had a hard contest with the "honest broker" over the hard contest with the "honest broker" over the
Danish War and the division of the spoils. He
keeps this month his ninety-second birthday at
Mauer, near Vienna. Then there is Count Benedetti, the great Chancellor's adversary in a yet
more eventful struggle. He is eighty-two, and he
retains his mental and physical powers aimost unimpaired. Year after year a fresh volume of diplomatic studies comes from his untiring pen, and he
is at this moment preparing, in view of Bismarck's
recent revelations, a further account of his mission
to Berlin and Ems in 1870.

H. Jalmar Johansen, the young Norwegian who accompanied Dr. Nansen on his adventurous sledge expedition from the Fram toward the Pole, has deelded to appear during the coming winter on the lecture platform. Unlike Nansen, however, the younger man does not speak English, and is con-sequently limited in telling his story to Norwegian-speaking people. As there are many of the great Scandinavian family in the United States, Johan-sen intends to make a lecturing tour of the large cities in this country.

TALK OF THE DAY.

For more than ten years a very sensible mule has been working in the mines near Blossburg, Ala. He will pull his usual load of six cars of coal from bottom to top without a murmur, but it you put on an extra car he will kick and bray and refuse ciples of the parties, however, it is not easy to to go until relieved. When the cars are unloaded escape making some choice. It may not mat- at the top he will always mount an empty car and lie down and ride to the bottom of the slope, a dis tance of a half-mile. On one occasion, as he was drawing up a load, a train of empty cars got loose and went down the slope at a break-neck speed. and the men thought the mule would be killed by the collision, but as the empty cars were about to rush on him he jumped on the first one a rode back to the bottom with the whole train.

He Knew the Sex.—"Young man," said the magisterate, severely, "the evidence is conclusive against you. You tried to kiss the plaintiff against her will. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"
"Only this, judge," replied the young man, who was about as handsome a specimen as you could find in a day's journey. "Only this, judge—that I am exceedingly sorry I did not succeed. When I look upon the beautiful face and the rosy-red lips of the plaintiff, I feel that if I had succeeded in kissing her. I would have paid the fine with the greatest cheerfulness."
"Judge," faltered the fair plaintiff, "if you don't mind. I should like to withdraw the charge."—
(Tit Bits.

Ten members of the University of Rochester football team are in the Regular and Volunteer Army, or in the Navy. Captain Walter Baird, left tackle; C. M. Stewart, fullback; J. S. Williams right guard; W. G. Coventry, left halfback; W. S. Austin, substitute left tackle; A. G. Hans, substitute, and A. F. Dillman, substitute guard, are with the 3d New-York Regiment Volunteers. W. J. O'Laughlin, left guard, is with the 9th Regiment, United States Army; J. B. Schoeffel is second

lieutenant in the 3d Regiment, United States Army,

and B. E. Wilson, right halfback, is on the United States Navy supply ship Glacier.

The Cheerful Idiot.—"Mr. Hooley," said the staid oarder, "has been leading the British peerage a merry dance."
"Sort of Hooley-Hooley dance, in fact," said the Cheerful Idiot,—(Indianapolis Journal.

The state of the streets in Constantinople is just now attracting a good deal of attention. The Ger-man Emperor's projected visit has made the Turk realize that his capital, for the most part, at any rate, is a very dirty, squalld and slovenly city. Accordingly he is laying out temporary gardens around deserted mosques; new pavement is occu-pying the place of broken and even dangerous ads, while the painter's brush is busily at work throwing a glamour of brightness and cleanliness over much that is shabby and unlovely. This sud den reform, however, is not likely to last, and the Turkish capital will probably fall into the old state of neglect directly its imperial guests have taken their departure.

As it Looked to a Volunteer.—Some of the vol-unteer soldiers who were put under the command of Regular Army officers soon after the beginning of the Cuban war found it a little hard to learn all the lingo of the camps. An officer sent a young volunteer orderly to requisition at the quarter-master's stores some tentage, and when he re-turned, questioned him: "Orderly?"

"Yes, sir."
"Did you get the tents I ordered?"
"Yes, sir."
"Did you get the wall tents?"
"Yes, sir."
"And the A tents?"

'Yes, sir.'
'And the dog tents?"

Yes, sir."
And the flies for the wall tents?"
Flies, sir? No, sir!" "And the files for the wall tents?" "Flies, sir? No. sir!"
"What? Now, why didn't you get the flies."
The soldier saluted respectfully: at any rate, he combined a salute and a motion which brushed away a cloud of flies from in front of his nose.
"Camp is full of them, sir!" he answered.—
(Youth's Companion.

Tunnel. At the end of July the Swiss Government informed Italy that operations would begin or

August 1, and Italy, while taking note of the Swiss communication, asked to see the plans. The Swiss Government demurred, as Italy has no formal right, according to the Simplon Convention, to the plans, and a diplomatic "incident" of microscopic proportions arose. Nevertheless, work begun by the Swiss on the day fixed, and the Federal authorities have now decided to the plans to Italy, who for her part has given orders for the beginning of the Italian part of the

Mr. Isaacstein-So you t'ink young Rosenbaum means peezness? Rebecca Isaacstein (coyly)-Yes, papa; he talks nodding but nonsense.-(Puck.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

THE VANDERBILTS GIVE A BIG MUSICAL AT THE BREAKERS. .

Newport, R. I., Aug. 23 (Special).-At The Breakers this evening Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt gave their second social entertainment of the sea son. It was not only one of the biggest of the present summer, but novel in character as well. It took the form of a war musical, followed by a dance, and was probably the largest musical ever given at Newport. Practically everybody in society here was present, more than four hundred invitations being issued, with few declinations, in spite of the rain and thunder which prevailed during the entire evening.

The musical programme was in charge of Miss Ambassador to France. Besides Miss Eustis's numbers for soprano, there were selections by Evan tenor, and the Knelsel Quartet, Xaver Scharwenka as planist and Wallace Goodrich as accompanist. Franko's Band, twenty-eight in number, dressed as Rough Riders, came from New-York for the occasion, in addition to the other artists. Besides these there were two other bands, Mullaly's, from the Casino, and the Newport Brass Band, which furnished music for the dancing. The Breakers was decorated lavishly with palms, and the American flag was everywhere, the whole affair being made to take on as much as

a stag dinner in honor of Charles Hatch, a Rough Rider, who recounted his experiences at Santiago for the entertainment of the guests. Dinners were given also by Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Mrs. C. S. Brice, and a luncheon by Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The following programme is announced for the concert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening: ing Song from "The Flying Dutchman". Wagnet

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will open for the season with a melodrama called "Devil's Island," anded on the Dreyfus case. In the cast will be

The date of the professional matinee of the naval show at the Madison Square Garden was incorrectly announced by the management yesterday The performance is to be on Friday afternoon of this week. This afternoon 126 children from St. Jo-seph's Asylum, Brooklyn, will attend the exhibi-tion.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

A SHIP CANAL

From The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

We believe that a ship canal should be constructed by the National Government across some portion of Central America. The route selected should be the one best adapted, first, to meet the public needs; second, to meet commercial needs; third, to admit of construction at a reasonable outlay. More than this, the decision of the Government should be taken without regard to the interested efforts of insolvent canal promoters, and these latter should not be paid any more for their canal assets than a fair valuation of these would warrant.

WIDENING THE NATIONAL HORIZON. From The Providence Journal.

From The Providence Journal.

As for the benefits to ourselves if we take the Spanish islands, one thing, at least, is certain. There will follow inevitably such an enlargement of our National horizon as will lead us to set aside forever some of the petty and noxious questions of domestic policy that have engressed far too much of our political attention in the past. There will also follow a necessary demand for a higher class of men in the responsible offices of the Government—a demand that can be and will be met, and which, when met, will bring us the great boon of better government at home, along with the increased responsibilities abroad.

A NAVAL DEPARTURE.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

It is a magnificent departure that is foreshadowed by the Navy Department, and will still further increase the prestige of its progressiveness and skilful management. It is a departure, moreover, which will jump precisely with existing public sentiment; for nothing below the fastest and most powerful men-of-war that can be put together will satisfy the aspirations in that direction of the American people, after their experience during the recent hostilities. From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

LARGER REGULAR ARMY NEEDED. From The Minneapolis Journal.

We must have at home an army that will not only form the nucleus of an army of National defence, but that will actually be an army in itself fence, but that was any 50,000 men.
Cuha, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Ladrones and the Philippines will require 55,000 men more. Our future Regular Army must not be less than 100,000 men all told.

A standing army has always been the dread of Americans. But an army of 100,000 men spread over nearly 4,000,000 lequare miles of territory is hardly more than a respectable police force. It would not be a standing army in the European

THE REGULARS THE MAIN RELIANCE From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The volunteers of lines-iterate.

The volunteers did not so into the war as trained or professional fighters. That they fought bravely and effectively wherever they had a chance is conceded on all hands. For this they are entitled to the Nation's gratitude. But this does not destroy the force of the logical conclusion of the war—that we must depend for our National defence upon trained fighters in both the Army and Navy. We must have more "Regulars."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CRUSADE. From The Baltimore American.

From The Baltimore American.

It is possible that the Emperor purposes to spy out the land, with a view to future operations. Turkey must tumble to pieces soon, and if he desires the choice morsel between the Tigris and the Eupirates it will be well to know exactly how it lies, with a view to its subsequent appropriation. It is singular that while the rest of Europe regard the Emperor's crusade with semewhat humorous approvat—as a harmless spark, in fact, from his variegated intellectuals—the German papers bitterly oppose it.

LONDON NOTES.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA-THE DRUCE ROMANCE IN THE COURTS -MR. HOOLEY ENMESHED.

London, August 12 The appointment of Mr. Curzon as Viceror of India is halled with delight by his friends, who have watched his progress as a debater in who have watched his progress as a decater in the House of Commens. If any Commoner's reputation has been strengthened since the general election—and it has been a stagnant, barren period in Eng sh politics—his has been increased. As Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs he has been constantly under fire, and he has shown his mette. He has acquired remarkable dexterity in the diplomatic art of answering questions and has steadily improved in debating power. The superior manner which once exposed him to merciless gibes has disappeared, and he has become conspicuous for tact and geniality, His intellectual resources and capacity for public life have never been questioned since his rilliant career at Ballioi. Although his health is delicate, he has always been a laborious student, and has had a pas sion for public affairs. He has been the rising man on the Conservative side, as Sir Edward Grey has been on the Opposition benches.

When these two ling men have crossed swords in debate, they have often done in the last three years, wiseacres in the Common have wagged their heads and spoken of them as future Prime Ministers. Mr. Curzon's retirement from the Commons.

of which he has become a conspicuous ornament, is probably due to various motives. He had made his mark as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and obtained as much prestige as could be had out of the office. The drudgery of the Foreign Office was uncongenial to him; the incessant labors of Parliamentary sessions overtaxed his strength. Moreover, he is drawn toward the East by the fascinations of travel and he will be in an atmosphere which he likes. His health has always improved when he has had long journeys to make in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China and Corna, and the conditions of life in the East are after his heart. The splendid state in which a Viceroy in India lives has usdoubtedly appealed to his imagination and to his tastes. There is no other office in the Queen's gift which equals it in pomp, glory and glamour of prestige. The Viceroy not only rules, but reigns like a monarch, with over two hundred millions of subjects. His graceful American wife, who is one of the most charming and popular figures in London society, will live like a queen in the Viceroy's Court. The responsibilities of the Viceroyalty have

never been more serious, with the single exception of the Mutiny period, than at the present time. Famine, pestilence, costly frontier warfare, currency disorders, a paralysis of industrial conditions and an excessive strain of expenditures when the resources of taxation are wellnigh exhausted have left India in a desperate and almost semi-seditious condition A revised order of frontier management, a fundamental reform of the currency system and a general recasting of administrative policies and methods are indispensable, if the recurrence of the calamitous conditions of Lord Eigin's Vice royalty is to be prevented. Mr. Curzon's experience in the India and Foreign Offices his travels in the East and his lifelong study of the manifold aspects of imperial policy have fitted and prepared him for the tremendous responsibilities of the Viceroyalty at a critical period. Perhaps his chief qualification is his sympathy with the conditions of Eastern life, in which his predecessor has been conspicuously

With the exception of Sir Henry Norman, no Commoner has been appointed Viceroy since Lawrence's day. It is intimated in official circles that Mr. Curzon will be raised to the peer-age before he goes to India. This will merely anticipate his own heritage, for as the eldest son of Baron Scarsdale he is heir to a title and to an estate of eleven thousand acres. In an case his career in the Commons has been closed When he returns to Parliament it will be to the seclusion and retirement of the Upper House, where half a dozen peers discuss in low conversational tones the affairs of the Empire once or twice a week and seldom remain together longer than half an hour. He may return, however, with the political aut great Viceroy, who has changed the course of Indian policies and done much to restore the prosperity of millions of the Queen's subjects.

Mr. Curzon's retirement from the Foreign Office leaves a vacant post which will be coveted by rising men on the Conservative side. Mr. George Wyndham is already conspicuously mentioned for the Under Secretaryship, and is believed to have the support of Mr. Arthur Balfour, whose private secretary he was for nearly five years. Mr. Wyndham is one of the handsomest and most agreeable men in the Commons, and is full of youthful energy and spirit. He had military experience in the Suakim campaign, and was one of the most active members of the South African Committee of Investigation. He is an effective debater, and has great capacity for work. He has also large resources of courtesy and tact, without which an Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs is incapacitated for useful service in the Commons.

Mrs. Druce has succeeded in convincing Sir Francis Jeune that she has a prima facle case for inspecting a tomb and proving, if she can do so, that a coffin was filled with lead and that nobody was ever buried in it. The Probate Court, after hearing considerable evidence, including the testimony of a mysterious witness who alleged that she had seen the supposed body two years after his funeral, and had joked with him about his premature burial, has directed that the grave shall be opened for purposes of discovery. Mrs. Druce was overloyed by this decision in her favor, and predicted that her son would be declared Duke of Portland before Christmas; but she underrated the law'r delays and the resources of her antagonists Already there is an appeal against the decision of Sir Francis Jeune, and the grave is not likely to be opened before the end of the year. The fact, however, that so careful and experienced a judge as Sir Francis Jeune has weighed the evidence and considered it of sufficient value to justify the opening of the grave has removed the Druce romance from the penny-dreadful stage, and tends to dignify it as a case for the courts.

The main contention of Mrs. Druce is that her father-in-law, who was known as Thomas Charles Druce in the upholsterer's trade, was in reality Duke of Portland, and that her son is consequently the rightful heir to the title and estates. She has worked up a case of double and possibly triple identity. She asserts that the fifth Duke of Portland, after quarrelling with his younger prother, who died suddenly from heart disease, suffered from remorse and abject fear, and masqueraded under false names. He first became Thomas Charles Druce and went into the upholstering trade. Being in dread of exposure, he made arrangements for a fictitious death and burial as Druce, and for a new Impersonation as Dr. Harmer, an insane patient. Two Dr. Harmers, with a record of treatment for insanity, have been discovered. and, as they had nothing whatever to do with either Druce or the fifth Duke of Portland, discredit has been thrown upon the whole story. Mrs. Druce's solicitors contend, however, that they can produce evidence of a third Dr. Harmer, who abruptly came into existence about the time of Mr. Druce's supposed burial in 18tH, and in any case that they can establish the fact that the upholsterer was seen and identified in 1866, and that he was still alive ten years after. They also promise some startling revelations respecting Mr. Druce's will The story seems a preposterous one. Acce